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State Primary Election Will Take Place Next Tuesday— Every Member of Organized Labor Should Cast a Ballot

Registered members of the major political parties in California will go to the polls next Tuesday, May 16, to nominate candidates for U. S. Senator, Representatives in Congress, Assemblymen and State Senators (the latter in certain districts only, and not in San Francisco). In this city, judges for six departments of the Superior Court are to be nominated, and six propositions also are being submitted to the voters for decision.

National Convention Delegates

Throughout the State, also, the party members will vote for a slate of delegates to the Democratic and Republican national conventions, to be held in Chicago, the former in July, the latter in June. There will be only one slate of delegates voted upon by each party, the Democratic slate being pledged to the re-nomination of President Roosevelt, while the Republican slate is nominally pledged to favor Governor Earl Warren of California as the party nominee for President. One amendment to the State Constitution, relating to taxation of federal property, also is to be voted upon.

Must Have Been Registered

A citizen must have been registered on or before April 6 in order to cast a vote in Tuesday's election. Anyone registered is entitled to vote on judges for the Superior Court (who are chosen on a non-partisan basis) and upon the six propositions being submitted in San Francisco, as well as the constitutional amendment.

But for U. S. Senator, Representatives in Congress, and members of the Assembly and State Senate, and delegates to the national political conventions, the voter must have been registered with one or another of the political parties, and must then confine his selection to those candidates seeking the party nomination of the political party in which the voter is registered.

In San Francisco, where voting machines are used, the machine is locked against the voter casting a ballot for candidates outside of his own party. How-

ever, various candidates are seeking the nomination of both the Republican and Democratic parties. Under such a circumstance the candidate's name appears on both tickets, and the voter is free to exercise his choice—that is, he may vote for a Republican candidate for the Democratic nomination, or for a Democratic candidate for the Republican nomination.

A candidate, however, must receive the nomination, by plurality vote, of the political party in which he is registered; otherwise he is ineligible to receive the nomination of another party even though he may have been given a majority in that opposite party.

San Francisco Propositions

The propositions being submitted to San Francisco voters have the following numerical numbers on the ballot, and pertain to the subjects here designated:

- No. 1—Acquisition of Open Market Street Railway Company
- No. 2—Military Leaves of Absence
- No. 3—Transfer of Civil Service Members disabled in the Military Service

Fire Department Measures

- No. 4—Providing for Additional Compensation for Certain Members of the Fire Department for the Duration of the War and Six Months Thereafter
- No. 5—Authorizing the Fire Commission to Allow Members of the Uniformed Forces to Work on Their Days Off and During Vacation Periods and to Be Compensated Therefor
- No. 6—Stabilization of Hours for Members of the Police Department, and Providing That the Police Commission Shall Have Power to Require Additional Service from Members of the Department and to Allow Additional Compensation or Time Off Therefor

On each of the above-numbered propositions, the San Francisco Labor Council has recommended a

"YES" vote. This action was taken following a joint meeting of the law and legislative committees of the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council, at which hearings were held on the several propositions and recommendations thereafter made by the members of the joint committee to their respective councils.

The Various Contests

In the race for U. S. Senator there are some eleven or more candidates, but with only four or five regarded as serious contenders. A number of these candidates are seeking both the Democratic and Republican nominations. The incumbent is Sheridan Downey, who is completing his first term, and his name will appear on both party tickets.

For Representative in Congress from the Fourth District (San Francisco) there are two candidates. Thomas Rolph, incumbent, now completing his second term, is the Republican candidate. His Democratic opponent is Frank R. Havenner, at present a member of the Railroad Commission, and a former congressman. Both candidates, however, are seeking the nominations of the two parties.

In the Fifth Congressional District (San Francisco) the incumbent, Richard J. Welch, is unopposed, and hence will receive the nominations from both political parties.

Contests for Assembly

There are contests in all of the Assembly districts of San Francisco except one (the Twenty-first), where Assemblyman Wollenberg is unopposed.

For the six judgeships of the Superior Court in San Francisco there are four instances in which contests occur, as follows: For Office No. 1—The candidates are Van Nostrand and candidates. No. 2—Fitzpatrick (unopposed). No. 3—Conlan (unopposed). No. 4—Morris and Harris. No. 5—Ryan and Lazarus. No. 6—Fritz, Michelson and Cassidy.

The San Francisco Labor Council, under a rule of long standing, does not as a body make indorsements of political candidates. The Union Labor party

(Continued on Page Two)

Invasion! Workers of America Must Carry Out Assignments!

The impending invasion of Nazi-occupied Europe "is now America's first order of business," the executive council of the American Federation of Labor declared at its quarterly session, which has been meeting in Philadelphia the past two weeks.

"Above all, we emphasize that this is no time to strike," the executive council declared. "When the invasion starts and the fighting hits its highest pitch, the workers of America must carry out their assignments as a stern and solemn duty with the same spirit and the same high morale as our armed forces. Only in this way can labor do its part fully in bringing about victory in the shortest possible time and in saving the lives of our sons and brothers serving on the fighting fronts."

Affiliates' Production Record

The council congratulated the members of the Federation for their wonderful production record this year, which helped to prepare the way "for the final crushing blows against Hitler's domain."

In its statement, the executive council recalled that at its last meeting in January high officials of the Government had informed the A.F.L. leaders

that the military plans of the Allied Nations would require vast increases in war production, especially such items as aircraft, radio equipment and landing craft.

Because of these imperative needs, the executive council at that time issued a forceful appeal to all affiliated unions urging extraordinary efforts to boost production and abstention from strikes for any cause and under any circumstances.

Although the results have been most gratifying, the council warned that labor has not yet completed its work in the war effort, adding: "We must be prepared for setbacks and heavy losses in military operations of such magnitude as those now under way. Immediate replacement of equipment and munitions will be vitally important."

"The executive council therefore cautions the members of the American Federation of Labor against any letdown due to overconfidence. We urge all our people to keep up their good work, to strive for new records and to back up to the limit the boys in uniform who will be risking their lives in direct combat against the enemy."

A.F.L. President William Green announced that the Federation will give energetic support to the forthcoming Fifth War Loan Drive. He revealed that A.F.L. unions will seek to have their War Bond purchases earmarked for a new Liberty ship named after Samuel Gompers, founder of the A.F.L. A ship named after Gompers when it was launched a year ago was sunk on its maiden voyage, he reported.

Recommendation to Party Conventions

Green told newspapermen that during its session the executive council would draft resolutions which will be submitted to the coming national conventions of both major political parties for inclusion in the party platforms.

He emphasized that special efforts will be made to prevail upon both parties to indorse the Federation's demands for immediate enactment of a broad social security program. Particularly urgent, he said, is the adoption of a uniform, federalized unemployment compensation system to tide over displaced workers and returning ex-servicemen until such time as private industry is able to reconvert and provide jobs in peace-time production.

State Primary Election Will Take Place Tuesday

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has held no meeting this year, and therefore made no indorsements. The recently formed "A.F.L. Committee to Aid Labor's Friends" held a meeting, attended by some 140 or more delegates last month, and indorsed a slate of candidates. (Officers of this committee include Thomas White, chairman; Thomas A. Rotell, Charles Foehn, Ernest Lotti, Wendell J. Phillips and J. Vernon Burke.) The recommendations made at the above-mentioned meeting on candidates for the coming primary election were as follows:

Committee Slate

U. S. SENATOR—Sheridan Downey.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS—

Fourth District—Frank R. Havenner.

Fifth District—Richard J. Welch.

SAN FRANCISCO ASSEMBLYMEN—

Nineteenth District—Bernard R. Brady.

Twentieth District—Thomas A. Maloney.

Twenty-first District—(No indorsement).

Twenty-second District—George D. Collins.

Twenty-third District—William Clifton Berry.

Twenty-fourth District—Edward F. O'Day.

Twenty-fifth District—Gerald P. Haggerty.

Twenty-sixth District—Edward P. Gaffney.

No indorsements were made at the above-mentioned meeting on candidates for judicial office or on propositions to be voted upon by the people.

Political Party Committees

To be elected also are members of the County Committees of the Democratic and Republican parties from the various Assembly Districts, and there are contests in some of these districts. These contests and the names of the candidates will be noted on the sample ballot sent by the Registrar to each voter.

It will be noted on the sample ballots that the

names of candidates for delegates to the national political conventions do not appear. The voter simply casts a ballot for "Candidates Favoring" (on the Democratic ticket, "Franklin D. Roosevelt," or on the Republican ticket, "Earl Warren"). The vote is then counted for the group which has been previously designated as favoring these candidates.

No Time to Rest on Oars

Indicative of labor's reaction to the recent action of the California State Chamber of Commerce and other employers' organizations in opposing the Knight initiative petition on the "Right to Employment" is the commendatory resolution adopted by the San Diego Federated Trades and Labor Council.

Judging by all the reports the State Federation of Labor has received, the petition backers are having a hard time to collect the necessary number of signatures to qualify their anti-victory petition. It would be most unfortunate, however, if the opponents of this vicious measure were to adopt a "do-nothing" attitude under the illusion that victory is assured. Labor must continue its campaign with even greater energy to expose this unity-busting move.

Would Drop Initiation Fees for Servicemen

The executive council of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers unanimously recommended that local unions of the Brotherhood admit honorably discharged veterans of the armed services into membership without payment of initiation or entrance fees. This would apply to service men not now members who are qualified to do electrical work and who enter jobs within the Brotherhood's jurisdiction.

To make the proposal binding under the laws of the union, the Executive Council voted to have it submitted to the next convention of the I.B.E.W. for ratification.

This makes the third large international union affiliated with the A.F.L. to act within recent weeks to drop initiation fees for ex-service men. The others were the International Association of Machinists and the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Smith of Virginia Comes Forth with Another Bill

Showing where his loyalties are affixed, labor-baiting Representative Howard Smith of Virginia has introduced a new bill in Congress which would permit grasping employers and profiteers to wreck the price control program, to escape from union contracts and to push the cost of living sky-high.

Never in the history of Congress has such a veritable "magna carta" for sweatshoppers and price-gougers been proposed. Even confirmed anti-labor members of Congress are expected to oppose the new brain-child of Smith because it would obviously upset the nation's entire war program.

The bill proposes to freeze even starvation wages by forbidding the War Labor Board to make upward adjustments of clearly sub-standard pay scales.

It would also prevent the War Labor Board from requiring any employer to sign a contract to which he had not agreed, thus permitting employers to engage in a large-scale program of wrecking unions during the war emergency when labor has voluntarily given up the strike weapon.

O.P.A. Administrator Chester Bowles issued the following blistering comment on the Smith bill:

"It would freeze wages but not stabilize prices at all; guaranteed profits in the guise of setting prices; make the black market operator and the war profiteer rejoice; encourage rather than discourage chiseling, especially by large-scale violators; and deny the victim of an overcharge his opportunity to gain redress from the courts."

The bill would repeal one of O.P.A.'s most powerful enforcement weapons—the collection of triple damages from violators of price regulations. It would also prevent O.P.A. from cutting off supplies of rationed commodities from violators of the rationing regulations.

Every business man in America would be guaranteed profits by a provision compelling O.P.A. to lift price ceilings for any firm that could show it was not operating at a profit. Another provision would require boosting price ceilings whenever costs increase, regardless of how much profit business firms make.

Rent control would be ruined by provisions guaranteeing a profit to every landlord and forcing O.P.A. to raise rents which are not 5 per cent above 1940 levels. Another section would compel local administrators to raise rents whenever landlords can show increased taxes or operating costs.

A flagrant piece of class legislation, the bill would remove Western Union from the jurisdiction of the War Labor Board, thus permitting that company to perpetuate low wages. It would also prohibit the War Labor Board from ordering payment of back wages for more than three months.

VOTE!—State Primary Election, Next Tuesday!

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Watching Regional Board Policy on Wage Brackets

As reported previously the California State Federation of Labor submitted a comprehensive brief supplemented with oral testimony requesting the Tenth Regional War Labor Board to revise its wage bracket procedure so that it would be more in conformity with the instructions issued by the National War Labor Board.

Whole Subject Opened

The whole subject was opened up when the Tenth Regional Board was considering methods for the administration of clerical "brackets." These brackets, which were to apply to office workers, were not only way out of line, and below anything that might resemble tested and stable going wage rates, but how they were established was and remains a mystery to the unions affected, as well as to the labor members of the War Labor Board.

A second meeting scheduled by the Tenth Regional Board for yesterday (Thursday), was to consider further the recommendations submitted by the State Federation of Labor.

Protest "Star Chamber" Procedure

Many unions have protested—and rightly so—the "star chamber" method followed by the Tenth Regional Board in establishing a number of wage brackets. This criticism has not been confined to labor circles alone, for a number of employers have also expressed similar criticism and mystification.

The State Federation of Labor has appealed to the Regional Board to consider seriously the criticism that has been submitted, and to make the necessary adjustments so that all applicants before the Board will have ample opportunity to understand and present all the necessary facts and data that pertain to wage rates.

Secretary Haggerty, of the Federation, declares that the effort now being made will be followed through until the basis for an understanding is reached.

Growing Restlessness

The great concern of the Federation in this matter, it is explained, is based on the restlessness developing within the labor movement, and that contributing to this restlessness is not only the matter of the not-understood procedures which the Tenth Regional Board is following, but also the continued delay in the processing of the hundreds and even thousands of Form 10s. Labor is not alone in fretting over the inexcusable delays; many employers having also expressed apprehension regarding this problem.

The Federation has come to realize, its officials state, that unless some immediate drastic steps are taken to eliminate the bottlenecks clogging the channels of the War Labor Board, in order to expedite procedure and place it on a more democratic basis so that applicants before it understand fully just what it means, a serious situation will develop. Thus the Federation has become deeply concerned in this whole question because of these basic considerations.

Uruguay has established minimum wages for domestic servants.

National Maritime Day, May 22

Workers everywhere in America have been asked to observe May 22 as National Maritime Day to honor the men and women in American shipyards and war plants who together have built the greatest armada of merchant ships that the world has ever known, to honor also the 130,000 merchant seamen and officers who sail that great fleet, and to memorialize the 5565 merchant seamen who lost their lives in action.

National Maritime Day was created by act of Congress in 1933. May 22 was chosen for the annual observance because it was that day in 1819 that the S.S. Savannah, the first ship to use steam propulsion on an ocean voyage, left the United States for England. The Savannah used steam only for eighty hours in her month-long crossing, but it was sufficient to blaze the way for the great advance in ocean transportation that was to come.

Suspend Publication of Teamsters' Magazine

The International Labor News Service reports that President Daniel J. Tobin of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers has suspended publication of the *International Teamster*, 41-year-old official organ of the Brotherhood.

Lester Hunt, assistant editor of the *Teamster*, said President Tobin has discharged eleven members of the magazine addressing staff as the latest development in the refusal of Indianapolis Mailers' Union No. 10 to handle the May issue of the magazine.

John P. McLaughlin, president of the San Francisco Joint Council of Teamsters, and a member of the general executive board of the International Brotherhood, stated early this week that he had received no official announcement from the Indianapolis headquarters on the matter of suspension of the magazine, as mentioned above; also that he was not familiar with latest developments in details of the case, although acquainted with its earlier phases.

THE OVERALL SHORTAGE

Few members of Congress ever wear overalls, but they are hearing from constituents who do—or once did! That explains the formation of a bi-partisan group of Senators who are out to see that work clothes do not vanish entirely from the earth. President William L. Green of the A.F.L. recently charged before a Congressional committee that textile mills producing cloth for work clothes are on a sitdown strike for higher prices. Senator Murdock of Utah stated the situation in another way. The manufacturers, he said, are not producing necessary cloth because they can derive bigger profits from luxury goods.

Miners' Application for A.F.L. Affiliation Withdrawn

In characteristic language and showmanship, John L. Lewis last Monday withdrew the application of the United Mine Workers for re-affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

The application had been pending since last summer. It was referred by the Boston convention of the A.F.L. to the executive council, with the understanding the council would attempt to come to an understanding with the Miners on certain matters of jurisdiction. This latter pertained especially to the chemical industry, where the Miners have been engaged in organizational work under its "catch-all" District 50, and with little or no regard to craft lines.

Meetings between representatives of the Miners and the A.F.L. executive council have been unproductive of results in adjusting the differences, the position of the former having been they should be readmitted to A.F.L. membership "as is," and with disputed matters to be considered later.

In the communication of last Monday withdrawing the application, John L. Lewis, president of the U.M.W., charged "procrastination," "hypocrisy," "intrigue," and other like terms against the A.F.L. council, also of the A.F.L. having "achieved the status of a political company union," and asked for the return of the miners' check for per capita tax which had been forwarded with the application for re-affiliation.

There was no immediate reply or comment on the subject from the A.F.L. executive council, which has been in session during the past two weeks.

"Labor For Victory" on Air Sunday

"What Can Be Done to Solve Problems of Working Mothers in War Production Industries" will be the topic under discussion on the program, "Labor For Victory," next Sunday, May 14 (10:15 to 10:30 a. m. P.W.T.), over Station KPO of the National Broadcasting Company.

Participants are Boris Shiskin, American Federation of Labor economist; Joseph Keenan, vice-chairman of the War Production Board; Angela Banbace, vice-president of the Baltimore Central Labor Union, and Andrew Biemiller of the War Production Board.

This program will also be played back on KPO next Tuesday, May 16 (4:15 to 4:30 a. m. P.W.T.).

VOTE!—State Primary Election, Next Tuesday!



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FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1944

Montgomery Ward

Sympathy for or defense of Montgomery Ward & Company in its contest with the Federal Government will be conspicuously absent in organized labor.

That condition comes from a well defined opinion which has been developed in relation to the giant merchandising firm because of its anti-labor attitude—evidenced in what has appeared to be a continuing opposition, in one form or another, against organization of its employees.

That attitude was seen in the West two years ago. In Oakland, in particular, as applying to this immediate area, the firm's plant was shut down for weeks, although finally reopened with organized workers.

Due to the circus features attendant upon the recent taking over of the Chicago plant by the Government, the matter has attracted exceptional attention. The anti-labor forces and newspapers attended to that. The national political situation was not overlooked by directly interested parties, and other general factors entered into the picture.

Viewed from the sidelines there seems to have been a nice job of muddling on the part of the authorities responsible for keeping the best relations possible in the industrial field. "Too little and too late" is again noticeable. The firm had asked for an election to determine whether or not the involved employees' organization represented a sufficient number of employees to be designated the bargaining agent, a previous contract with the group having expired. It would seem that such an election could long since have been ordered and held, as was done this week. Instead, dissatisfaction and bitterness and finally a strike and the "eviction" of the management were allowed to develop. Now, the election has been held, and the Government has returned control to the management, all within the space of a very few days.

Possibly the job of handling all labor disputes within a reasonable time is too big for any one agency in a nation of this size and with its historical background on such matters. Nevertheless, that is the procedure which has been set up so far as "the last say" is concerned, and if that final agency permits ugly situations to arise, who is to blame?

There is no doubt the firm had defied an order of the Government, and in the opinion of most people the company official in charge exhibited an attitude, in the "heroics" of his eviction, which reflected no credit upon him as a man or a citizen. He still seems intent on continuing defiance of the governmental procedure and orders, in the developments of this week, following the holding of the bargaining election and the return of the company management to its owners. Doubtless, the entire situation will again come into the courts, where it belongs. And it should be without any advance street parade or ballyhoo.

It is to be hoped, however, that the Government will confine itself to the immediate issues of the

case and not attempt—such as was reportedly apparent in the case dismissed this week—to have adjudicated, in what is comparatively a trivial case, the powers of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy rather than the power of the President of the United States under the laws which have been enacted by Congress in connection with the prosecution of the present war. The nation at this time is hardly interested in any "reservoir of power" held or alleged to be held by any official. Also, we are of the opinion that if any show of force is necessary, the appearance of one or two husky United States marshals armed with a court order will be effective against any balky company official, and that the procedure will be more to the liking of the people and their ideas of governmental procedure.

Education, and Draft Rejections

Almost a million draft rejections can be charged against educational deficiency and mental disease, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, said in an address in New York City before the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation.

Hershey reviewed the job done by Selective Service in furnishing physically-fit men for the Army and the Navy and emphasized that 3,600,000 men were deferred, in accordance with the Selective Training and Service Act, because they were found to be unacceptable to the land and naval forces.

"The number of rejections raises the question as to whether or not we have left physical, mental and emotional development to chance for a rather large part of our youth," he continued. "The situation is serious enough to warrant the earnest consideration by all agencies with responsibility for health, physical education and recreation."

"The responsibility for the condition of our youth is shared by many," Hershey declared. Citing the tremendous sums invested by the people in public and private education, and the fact that we have, by law, given the educational system the best hours of the child's life, he said:

"It has been the experience of parents during the past 20 years, as I have observed, that in addition to the hours required in attendance on the part of the pupil, additional time was mortgaged by the teachers under the general description of 'home work.'"

For this reason, he said, the schools must assume a very large responsibility for the entire physical, emotional and mental development of the child.

Calling "mental disease" one of the controversial causes for rejection, Hershey explained that the average person cannot identify many of the indications that are accepted as evidences of likelihood of inability to endure successfully the stresses of war.

Small-Business Death Rate

A recent publication of the United States Department of Commerce—*Survey of Current Business*, March 1944, gives striking figures on the decline of small business in the country during the war.

The number of business firms operating in the United States has decreased since 1941 by more than half a million. This represents a reduction of about one-sixth in the total number of enterprises. The number of American firms declined from 3,274,000 in 1941 to 2,734,000 in 1943.

The view expressed in the publication of the Department of Commerce is that after the war the small enterprise can reasonably hope to increase its numbers again. Yet the increase may not occur in the old fields of small business; it may be the result of opportunities in new fields. Before the war, eating and drinking establishments, filling stations, radio repair shops and beauty shops proved particularly suitable to small business enterprises.

VOTE!—State Primary Election, Next Tuesday!

Comment on the News

(International Labor News Service)

Workers in American plane plants not only are making the instruments with which to defeat the enemies of freedom but also are helping save the lives of wounded men by building planes that are used by the United States Navy to rush wounded men to inland hospitals. These war casualties are being transferred to the inland hospitals in quick, comfortable trips aboard big "flying ambulances."

The big Douglas R4D cargo planes, in which the naval air line speeds vital supplies and personnel to the fleet on far-flung battle fronts, are fitted up as ambulance planes for the flights. The transfer is accomplished rapidly and with a minimum of discomfort and days of travel time are cut to hours.

A regular weekly schedule of such flights has been set up by the Naval Air Transport Service. One of the first flights transferred 14 patients from Oakland, Calif., to Fort Worth, Texas. The plane was fitted with stretchers secured to the bulkheads in the after section, like double decked bunks. The patients were put aboard and strapped in place. Seven hospital corpsmen and a medical officer accompanied the men on the trip and kept close check on the patients during the flight.

* * *

The Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees has made a commendable move in welcoming Mexican laborers brought into this country under the recent joint U. S. Mexican agreement to work on United States railroads. The Mexicans have been greeted by a specially prepared message in Spanish, prepared by the brotherhood.

The brochure extends a welcome to all Spanish-speaking workers, informs them briefly of the measures that have been taken to provide them with the necessities of decent living and to protect them from exploitation. It emphasizes the fact that each worker is supplied with a signed contract under which he is to receive the same pay received by U. S. laborers doing the same kind of work, and will be guaranteed wages for 90 per cent of the term of his employment contract. The workers will also receive time and a half for overtime work.

The Mexican workers are invited to join the Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and are promised the full benefit of wage provisions and working condition agreements between the Brotherhood and the railroad on which they work.

* * *

The fact that of all the international agencies set up after the last war, the International Labor Organization alone survives is evidence that member nations have recognized the value of its services and the importance of its purpose, the American Federation of Labor "Economic Survey" says, commenting on the I.L.O. meeting at Philadelphia.

"For the I.L.O.," says the Survey, "was founded on these principles: (1) A man's ability to work is not a commodity to be bought and sold at a price, but an innate capacity that gives him dignity and worth. (2) The failure of any nation to adopt human conditions of labor is an obstacle in the way of all other nations; and the health, capacity and welfare of workers of any country is the concern of all other countries. (3) Lasting peace can never be established in the world unless it is based on social justice and includes all peoples."

SUPPORTED FROM WAR CHEST

The San Francisco War Chest supports four organizations which aid unmarried mothers and their infants: St. Elizabeth's Infant Hospital, the Booth Memorial Hospital, Florence Crittendon Home, and the Family Service Agency. In 1942 these organizations gave service and care in 492 cases. In 1943 the number increased to 590. In addition to providing maternity care, the Chest agencies strive to develop a plan for each mother and child to help them assume a normal place in life.

Writer's Impressions of International Labor Body

Arriving in Philadelphia a couple of days before the spring meeting of the A.F.L. executive council, we decided to take a look at the current conference of the International Labor Organization, where representatives of some forty-one nations are trying to work out codes for the economic and social betterment of the common people of all the world in the post-war period.

So, the next morning we got up bright and early and rode out to Temple University where the sessions are being held.

One would have supposed that, meeting here in the City of Brotherly Love and inspired by the highly idealistic nature of their endeavors, the delegates to the I.L.O. would constitute one happy family.

We were quickly disabused of such notions. Newspapermen, delegates and hangers-on of all sorts were talking only of disputes and disagreements and disaffections. Friction of all kinds has developed. But perhaps the sharpest controversy has been precipitated by the attempts of the Mexican labor leader, Toledano, to impose the Communist Party line upon the I.L.O.

Soviet Russia is not represented at this conference, having boycotted the I.L.O. as a "bankrupt" organization, but Toledano and his group of adherents haven't let that stop them from playing the Communist game here for all they are worth.

Oasis in the Jungle

The surest way for the I.L.O. to defeat its own ends is by biting off more than it can chew and digest. That is the Communists' strategy and it appears so alluring that a number of liberals have been hoodwinked by it.

Basically and historically, the I.L.O. operates primarily in the economic field. But an attempt is being made here to divert its operations into political and social areas where it has no direct jurisdiction and cannot function effectively.

From some of the broad proposals submitted here, an outsider would gain the impression that the I.L.O. is trying to substitute itself for the peace conference that will take place when the war ends. Indeed, these proposals attempt to do all the work of the peace conference in advance and to make the decisions upon which even the heads of the Allied Nations have thus far refrained from passing final judgment.

In this wild jungle of scattered ideas, many of them highly praiseworthy, others highly chimerical, the clear, concise opening statement of Robert J. Watt, American workers' delegate, stands out like a civilized oasis of common sense. To quote but three paragraphs:

"I believe the I.L.O. has grown in the respect of nations because it has concentrated on its own job and has not over-reached itself.

"It is our job, our specific job, to remove the causes of economic injustice. It is up to us to remove the cruelty of exploitation. It is up to us to help create opportunity for men to live and work as self-respecting individuals. But we cannot create these opportunities by resolutions here in this conference.

It Will All Work Out

"We must concentrate our efforts in enlisting and guiding others to do this work, within every nation, within every community and within every industry."

Much interest, therefore, is evidenced in what the I.L.O. is going to decide about its future role in in-

ternational affairs. Indeed, this has become the dominating issue of the conference.

Another hot situation is developing out of the attempts of the Toledano faction to oust the labor delegates from Argentina because that country has a fascist government. This move is opposed by the labor movements of this country, Great Britain, Australia and South Africa—representing the great majority of organized workers in the world—because other countries represented here, especially South American nations, are not entirely free of the fascist taint and to exclude one while admitting others would be neither just nor sensible.

Strangely enough, the discords and disagreements are not noticeable in the plenary sessions of the conference which are formal in character and slowed up by the necessity of translating each report and each motion into three different languages. But the committee sessions and the lobby gossip are given over to a great deal of pulling and hauling and the rumor factory operates full blast day and night.

Maybe we are overly optimistic, but we feel that most of the controversies will be ironed out before the conference ends and a sincere, practical and progressive program for the advancement of world-wide economic and social democracy will be successfully formulated by the I.L.O.

Nation's Food Supply Mounts, Survey Shows

The amazing production of American industrial workers is so thoroughly established that it is no longer questioned by any reasonable person. Now it develops that the farmers have been holding up their end in equally miraculous fashion.

This is good news for consumers, for it may mean an easing up on rationing, or perhaps its removal from many items.

That the nation's markets are glutted and warehouses filled to overflowing with food is shown by surveys conducted by the *New York Times* and the *Wall Street Journal*.

The *Times* reported that supplies are so plentiful that prices have begun to tumble.

The *Journal* emphasized that, in face of the fact we are feeding an army and navy of more than 11,000,000 and have allotted 15 per cent of our food production to lease-lend and for relief of liberated peoples, farmers during the past year produced more food than civilians could eat under the rationing system.

This statement was confirmed by Chester Bowles, O.P.A. administrator, who declared at Chicago that a cut in ration points is coming.

Another interesting disclosure is that the nation is literally smothered in wool, the supply being so great that the government has stopped buying.

VOTE!—State Primary Election, Next Tuesday!

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Two Arbitration Boards To Pass on R. R. Vacations

Appointment of two duplicating federal arbitration boards to settle the same question, affecting the vacations of members of the railroad brotherhoods and the Switchmen's Union of North America, may bring conflicting decisions.

Application of the Presidential award of 1 week's vacation with pay set by the basic daily rate of the last service performed is the question before the boards.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers took the issue to the President recently and he named Secretary of Labor Perkins to handle it. She is to appoint a three-member board to make a decision for these organizations.

Three other unions, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Order of Railway Conductors and the Switchmen's Union, have agreed that any dispute over the vacation matter shall be arbitrated under the Railway Labor Act and not by the President. Accordingly, a board headed by Dr. I. L. Sharman of the University of Michigan, a neutral member has been created.

With both boards considering the same questions, federal officials are concerned over a possibility of conflicting decisions. It has been suggested that Secretary Perkins name the Sharman board to deal with the problem for the trainmen and engineers, but they conferred with the three other unions and the carriers and failed to reach an accord.

Praises Labor's Aid to Housing

Organized labor has put over the top the biggest housing job in the history of the nation, Commissioner Herbert Emmerich of the Federal Public Housing Authority revealed at the annual meeting of the National Public Housing Conference, held in St. Louis.

The F.P.H.A., said Emmerich, has built 630,000 dwelling units for war workers and their families—more homes than are found in Los Angeles, Detroit or Philadelphia. During the year 1943 American workers built 371,000 war homes, more than half of the total program.

"Labor co-operated splendidly," Emmerich said. "There has been no instance where a general strike stopped construction of projects under F.P.H.A. jurisdiction. In 1943 less than one-third of 1 per cent of the total man-hours on F.P.H.A. projects was lost because of strikes."

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Reports on Finances by Labor Organizations To U. S. Internal Revenue Bureau Not Due Yet

Though noted in last week's issue of the *LABOR CLARION*, the subject is again called to attention that the American Federation of Labor, over the signatures of President Green and Secretary Meany, has again advised local and international unions to "do nothing respecting the filing of financial returns until you receive a form from the Bureau of Internal Revenue with an explanatory letter."

Representatives of the A.F.L., the letter says, are conferring with federal officials respecting the forms

used in filing reports required by the recently enacted law and considerable progress has been made toward simplification, in order to facilitate the work of union officials.

In the meantime, the Bureau has agreed that it will not require labor unions to file a report until 60 days after they have received the form approved for the purpose, May 15 being the earliest date in prospect, which would extend time for filing to July 15.

Lumber Cases Opened Before Labor Board Panel

Last Monday, the California State Federation of Labor presented the case of the Northern California District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers (A.F.L.), before a special panel appointed by the National War Labor Board to hear the wage and other demands of the unions in the California lumber industry. The hearings before the panel, which were expected to close yesterday, are of nation-wide importance because of critical manpower shortages in an industry the products of which are a No. 1 "must" in the war effort.

The current hearings are in effect a continuation of the proceedings before the West Coast Lumber Commission, involving fir and pine in the Northwest, earlier this year. On March 4, the West Coast Lumber Commission issued sweeping denials of the unions' demands; but on March 22-23, it held further hearings, at which officials of the War Manpower Commission and the War Production Board testified to the urgent need for lumber and declared that only an effective wage adjustment would solve the compelling problem of manpower shortages. The Northwest fir and pine cases are now before the National Board for final determination.

The cases involving California pine were originally scheduled to be heard February 8 before the West Coast Lumber Commission. Because of a jurisdictional question raised by the operators in the redwood industry, hearings on both northern and central California pine were delayed three months—to the serious detriment of the war effort. The Na-

tional War Labor Board finally designated the special panel mentioned above, leaving open the question of which agency of the Board was to pass ultimately upon the panel's recommendations.

The State Federation insisted that the proper agency to pass upon the panel's recommendations was the West Coast Lumber Commission because of that Commission's intimate familiarity with the lumber problem, rather than the Tenth Regional War Labor Board, and succeeded in persuading the representatives of industry of the logic of this position, with the result that both parties stipulated that the recommendations in their case should go before the West Coast Commission.

The demands presented include a request for a \$1.05 minimum rate for common labor and a guarantee of 52 weeks' pay throughout the year, which conditions are declared to be general throughout the industry.

For Shipyards Transportation

The Board of Supervisors approved issuance of a temporary, revocable operating permit to the Market Street Railway to establish service on Third and Mariposa streets to connect with a railroad spur track. The service was requested by the Twelfth Naval District.

A RED CROSS SERVICE

Approximately 51,000 messages are exchanged monthly between persons in this country and their friends and relatives in enemy and enemy-occupied countries through the Red Cross Communication Service.

Political Advertisement

Lauds Union Labor's Aid In War Loan Campaigns

In the regular purchase of War Bonds through the Payroll Savings Plan, and in the purchase of War Bonds during war loan drives, organized labor has been tremendously helpful, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau has advised William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

"In the last drive we set plant quotas for many thousands of industrial plants, and it is a matter of record that the best records were set by those plants where organized labor and the management co-operated most closely," Mr. Morgenthau stated. "The great majority of plants having contracts with labor unions met or exceeded their quotas. This is a record of which every union member may well be proud." Secretary Morgenthau, in his message to President Green, further declared:

Record on "E" Series

"I feel sure that you will be interested in the chart showing the aggregate sale of Series "E" War Bonds in each of the four war loan drives conducted by the Treasury Department since November 1942. This chart shows both the dollar volume of "E" Bond sales and the number of individual "E" Bonds issued by the Treasury during the drives. There is also a table breaking down these total sales into the various denominations.

"I am sending you this information because it shows so clearly the steadily increasing support of the individual American citizens to the Treasury's program of financing as much as possible of the cost of the war out of current earnings of the American people. When we adopted a goal of three billion dollars of "E" Bonds for the Fourth War Loan drive, many experts told us that it was impossible. We are, therefore, very proud of the fact that our sale of "E" Bonds during the drive actually brought \$3,187,000,000 into the Treasury. In view of the fact that the total aggregate payroll of the nation amounts to approximately nine billion dollars a month, this sales record is truly remarkable."

For Coming Campaign

Secretary Morgenthau told the A.F.L. chief executive that organized labor will be looked to for continuing assistance in putting over the Fifth War Loan, which begins June 12 and runs to July 8. "I want to thank you and the members of the American Federation of Labor for your co-operation and urge you to continue it and intensify it during the crucial months which are ahead of us," Secretary Morgenthau concluded.

CHEWING GUM GOES TO WAR

An attempt to supply both the war and home fronts with chewing gum has been given up by the Wrigley company. Hereafter, it announces, its product will go exclusively to the Army and Navy.

VOTE "YES"

Charter Amendment 4

(Fire Department)



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Kilgore Bill's Principles Given A.F.L. Indorsement

In the May issue of its "Monthly Survey," the American Federation of Labor has the following to say in reference to the bill introduced by Senator Kilgore of West Virginia:]

Provision for the interests of business is an urgent need. But we consider that human rights are more important than property rights. We believe that the future of this country and of the world depends on human beings and on their welfare. For these reasons the A. F. of L. has indorsed the general principles of the Kilgore bill, S. 1823, the only bill which provides for the needs of all groups in the economy and which makes it possible for these groups jointly to function in a co-ordinated effort for full production and employment. It is the only bill which implements the A.F.L. policies as outlined in the A.F.L. post-war plan.

Outline of the Measure

It is based on an understanding that neither industry nor agriculture can survive without the sustained purchasing power of workers fully employed at adequate wages; that those who are willing and able to work are entitled to jobs at adequate wages, or if unemployed through no fault of theirs, they are entitled to adequate unemployment compensation for the period of the emergency; that they are entitled to payment of transportation for themselves and their dependents to new jobs; that they should have opportunities for further education or re-training. The bill further provides for the needs of industry in the disposition of Government-owned goods and plants, policies regarding cutbacks and priorities for the allocation of materials with special emphasis on the interests of small business.

Co-ordinates Federal Activities

The bill creates an Office of War Mobilization and Adjustment to co-ordinate all federal activities with a view to maximum war mobilization and full production and employment now, during the reconversion and in peacetime. It provides for a Director and for a National Production-Employment Board consisting of representatives of industry, labor, agriculture, and the consuming public. It also establishes Joint Industry-Labor Councils for particular industries and areas, which are to be set up by the Director in consultation with the Board. Officials of the Office and other federal officials concerned with war mobilization and post-war adjustment are to consult regularly with the Board and with the industry-labor councils. If the features of this bill are incorporated in the Murray bill, S. 1718, there will be balanced protection for all.

We anticipated that with the best of plans, there will be at least 11,000,000 unemployed during the reconversion period. The length of time of their unemployment will depend on the speed of reconversion and will vary from a few weeks to many months.

Many workers are in congested war areas where there will be no post-war jobs for them. They will need information as to available jobs, possibly re-training, and funds to pay their transportation costs to their new jobs.

It is a national responsibility to take care of a national emergency. Neither the state unemployment compensation laws nor the present U. S. Employment Service are adequate now to handle the gigantic task ahead in helping workers to find jobs or to tide them over the period of unemployment. We are, therefore, urging: (1) A national employment service; (2) Emergency unemployment compensation for two years and a national system thereafter. We point out that our armed forces are not professional soldiers but returning civilian workers. We urge that their demobilization be timed so they can get jobs at once.

Death Comes to Veteran Of Laundry Workers' Union

Laundry Workers' Union No. 26 of San Francisco mourns the passing of one of its charter members, Harry Korts, whose death occurred last Monday.

In the early years of this century the deceased took an aggressive part in the organization of this union, which has since grown to be one of the strong units of the local labor movement, and one that is well organized in its field of industry. Mr. Korts was chairman of the executive board of the organization for many years, and likewise a trustee, holding the latter position at the time of his death. And it was ever with pride that he viewed the organization whose foundation he had assisted in building.

A native of San Francisco, he was 75 years of age, and a member of Golden Gate Camp, W.O.W., and of Ahmashte Tribe, I.O.R.M.

Surviving are his widow, Minnie Korts, two brothers, George and William, and two sisters, Josephine Korts and Mrs. Mae Bert.

The funeral was from the Gantner, Felder, Kenny chapel, Thursday, and interment was in Mt. Olivet Memorial Park.

BARBERS BACK "SMOKES" DRIVE

Union barbers throughout the country are enthusiastically backing the national campaign to send union label cigarettes to members of the armed forces overseas. In addition to orders sent directly by many unions to the Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation in Louisville, M. C. Birthright, general president of the Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' International Union, recently sent an order for more than 100,000 "Raleighs," to go to U. S. fighters abroad.

"The deeper the sorrow, the less tongue it has."
—Talmud.

A.F.L. Chief Hails Rout of Communists in I.L.G.W.U.

President Green of the American Federation of Labor hailed the decisive defeat of Communist elements in the recent elections held by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Speaking in New York City at the installation of officers of the Italian Dressmakers' Union, Green, without direct reference to Soviet Russia, questioned the right of any foreign government to "dictate the philosophy of this country."

"We recognize the right of every nation to choose its own form of government," Green said, "but we must insist that no government in the world shall attempt to force these views on our country or force us to accept a philosophy we abhor and despise."

"When they attempt to impose that form of government—abhorrent as it is to us—we will fight with every weapon at our command. The verdict of your union is clear and you stand with the American Federation of Labor in its right of a free democracy."

In discussing the invasion of Europe, Green said American labor will be behind "the boys carrying the guns." Once the American armies of liberation enter the occupied countries, he said, they can be assured of the support of the underground labor movements in these countries.

CHILD CARE INSTITUTIONS

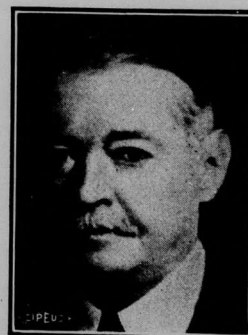
Despite the trend in recent years to place dependent and neglected children in private homes for care, more than half are still in institutions of various types, says a report issued by the Russell Sage Foundation. The report says that one-third of the institutions maintain high standards of service, another third, though sub-standard, shows possibilities for improvement, while the remaining third should be eliminated altogether because of low standards. Well-managed institutions still have a definite and useful place in child welfare planning, the report asserts, particularly during the war.

Political Advertisement

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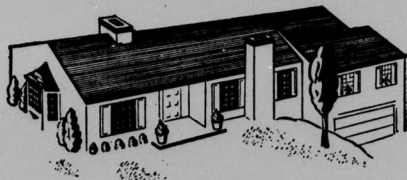
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Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY

President of Typographical Union No. 21

Polls will open at noon next Wednesday, May 17, at headquarters for the general election of officers for the international union, who will serve for the ensuing two years. This includes the offices of president, first and second vice-presidents, secretary-treasurer, board of auditors, trustees of the Union Printers Home, agent Union Printers Home, delegates to the A.F.L., and delegate to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Three offices of the I.T.U. executive council are contested for by three members each, two of which, that of president and secretary, must be won by a majority vote. That this may mean a run-off has been forecast by results of the indorsements in February, when 112 unions did not give a majority to any of the three contestants for president, and 106 did not indorse a candidate for secretary-treasurer.

The four executive council offices have the following candidates: *President*—Claude M. Baker, San Francisco; H. A. Miller, Dayton; Woodruff Randolph, Chicago. *First Vice-President*—Clarence J. Desper, Washington, D. C.; Larry Taylor, Dallas. *Second Vice-President*—Elmer Brown, New York; Thomas A. Holland, Detroit; Oliver Walton, Spokane. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Jack Gill, Cleveland; William H. Harris, Detroit; William Ward, New York.

Besides choosing officers, the membership will vote on two propositions for amendment to our international laws. Proposition No. 1, initiated by Seattle union and placed before the membership by the I.T.U. executive council, asks the members to decide: "Shall the International Typographical Union re-affiliate with the American Federation of Labor?" The council directed that the following statement be printed on the ballot:

"A. F. of L. Convention Approved Tentative Agreement Unanimously Reached by Executive Councils of I.T.U. and A. F. of L.—Your committee is advised that the membership of the International Union is to shortly take a referendum vote on the question of re-affiliating with the American Federation of Labor. We sincerely hope that this vote will result in bringing back this great union into the fold; that the Typographical Union is assured that in returning its autonomous rights will be fully observed and protected; that they (it) be further informed by this convention that the conditions previously agreed to by a committee of the Executive Council, A. F. of L., and the officers of the International Typographical Union will be fully observed and carried into effect."

Proposition No. 2, proposed by the I.T.U. executive council and appearing on the same ballot, reads as follows:

"Shall Article IX, I.T.U. Constitution, be amended by eliminating words in brackets so as to reduce the pension and mortuary assessment from two and one-half per cent to two per cent, allocating seventeen per cent thereof to the Mortuary Fund and eighty-three per cent to the Pension Fund; and be further amended by adding a new section to provide for

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IF No. 21 should vote to temporarily reduce the Pension and Mortuary Assessment!

San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21
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San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21
RECEIVED from those funds during that fiscal
year:

\$97,383.16

(See page 32, Supplement to July 1943
"Typographical Journal")

**Elect
Progressive Party Candidates
May 17, 1944**

SAN FRANCISCO PROGRESSIVE CLUB
C. F. Crawford J. M. Sullivan
Pres. Sec'y

restoration of the two and one-half per cent rate when the reserve in the Pension Fund reaches \$2,000,000?"

Attention is called by the international secretary-treasurer to the following resolution which was adopted by the 1936 Colorado Springs convention: "Resolved, That the membership of the International Typographical Union is hereby urged to contribute annually on May 12 the sum of 50 cents to the Home Endowment Fund; that all contributions be collected through regularly established dues-collecting agencies; that all collections be deposited, without commissions of any kind, in the Home Endowment Fund and the proper officers be required to include in their reports as at present the amounts added and the total amount of the Home Endowment Fund." Members desiring to contribute to the Endowment Fund are instructed to add their contributions to their payment of May dues and assessments. The April Journal shows an increase in the amount of the Endowment Fund, in round figures, since this resolution was adopted of \$119,000.

Thomas A. Hughes, aged 70, passed away on Saturday, May 6, after an illness of more than a year. Until retiring from the trade, six years ago, deceased had for years conducted his own printing plant here. He had been a continuous member of No. 21 for thirty-two years, and originally joined the Typographical Union in Oakland in 1898. Two years ago he had been placed on the Honor Roll of the union on completion of forty years' continuous membership. Surviving are his wife, Rosine L., and four sons, William A., Louis G., Lieut. Frank T. Hughes, U.S.A., and Arthur A., who is to leave in a few days for Navy boot camp. Union services were conducted on Monday afternoon at the James H. Reilly chapel, and inurnment was in the Printers' Plot at Cypress Lawn.

Lauren Ellsworth Fish, 2060 Jackson street, another Honor Roll member of No. 21, died on Saturday, May 6, at the age of 89. Deceased, who had been on the retired roll for the past nine years, joined the Typographical Union in San Francisco in 1883, and at the time of his retirement, in 1935, he was a member of the *Chronicle* chapel. Union records available show his service in the composing room of the *Chronicle* to have extended back as far as 1888. A grandson, Duncan Low, survives. Private funeral services were conducted at 3 p. m. last Monday at the Ashley & McMullen chapel.

From Wakefield, Nebr., comes greetings to his many friends here from Vic Turney, who left San Francisco five years ago. Vic informs us he is now editor and publisher of the *Wakefield Republican*, which he purchased last January. This going concern, which he is building into a real money-maker, is located just 35 miles west of Sioux City. Although the work is hard and plentiful, Vic says this is the first time in his life he has really enjoyed it. Last, but not least, he announces his complete recovery after an event which took place in his home two months ago, when a bouncing boy became a member of the Turney family.

Fourteen people, comprising the entire family of G. E. Mitchell Sr., gathered last Sunday afternoon at the home of G. E. Mitchell Jr., 1700 Twenty-fourth avenue, to celebrate the seventy-eighth birth anniversary of Mrs. Mitchell Sr., which occurred the previous Friday, May 5. Present were Mrs. Mitchell's three sons and their families, and contributing to a really enjoyable afternoon were an excellent birthday dinner and ample refreshments.

We are in receipt of a letter from our old friend, Frank Morrison, of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, in which he advocates favorable action by members of the I.T.U. on our re-affiliation with the A.F.L. A member of the Typographical Union more than sixty years, Morrison was secretary of the American Federation of Labor for forty years, and is now secretary emeritus of that organization. All of us must admire this grand old man of the I.T.U., regardless of feeling with respect to re-affiliation with the Federation. It is said of him that during his years of participation in labor's battles he often worked twenty-four hours a day in order that his brother craftsmen might enjoy an eight-hour day. In his letter Frank states, in part: "Regrettable misunderstandings of the recent past have now been happily solved on terms that are mutually satisfac-

tory. To continue the split any further would only help the enemies of labor."

Lynn E. Aldrich of the Griffin Bros. chapel, a member of the Coast Guard, is spending a 10-day furlough in the city and awaiting another assignment, after service on the Atlantic seaboard since last November.

L. R. Batman last Friday resigned his situation at the Schwabacher-Frey chapel to go into business of his own. Having acquired the *Register* at Niles, Calif., he will take over as editor and publisher of this weekly immediately.

Golf News — By Fred N. Leach

This month's tourney is scheduled for El Camino, and will take place on the 28th. Here are the pairings for the championship cup flight: Ralph Iusi vs. LeRoy Foley; Charles Forst vs. Jess Conaway; Paul Bauer vs. Frank Smith; W. P. Valiant vs. Ron Cameron; Al Cantor vs. Cy Stright; Al Teel vs. Ed Schmieder; Larry Ullo vs. Vic Lansberry, and "Mayor" Kimbrough vs. Art Linkous.

In the consolation round in which the 16 losers in the first round play for the consolation trophy, the United Metals plaque, the following are matched: Fred Leach vs. Jack Tappendorff; Bud Stuck vs. Percy Crebassa; Wayne Dye vs. Charles White; "Blacky" Blackford vs. "Steamer" Nicholson; Bob Smith vs. Earle Browne; Harry Darr vs. Paul Gallagher; J. L. Bartlett vs. Howard Watson; Ben Apte vs. W. Ferroggiaro.

This is the first year in which the 16 losers of the first round have a trophy to shoot for also. This trophy will be competed for in the same way as the championship cup—and it, too, will be a permanent trophy to be competed for each year. And as in the case of the championship cup, the consolation trophy will be engraved with the winner's name, and the winner will receive an appropriately engraved medal to be his permanent property. And also, as in the case of the championship flight, the runner-up will receive an award.

We have word that El Camino is in first class condition, and the second round of the Association match play should bring out some hot golf.

Sunday, May 28, will be a swell day to get out in the open. Of course, there'll also be 18 holes medal at handicap, with War Stamp awards; a hole-in-one contest, with new ball awards; an old ball sweepstakes, and a guest flight.

Women's Auxiliary No. 21—By Mable A. Skinner

S.F.W.A. will hold its regular business meeting next Tuesday, May 16, at 8 p. m., in Redmen's building, 240 Golden Gate avenue. Dues for the quarter ending August 31 will be payable at this time. Nomination of officers for the ensuing year will be held, which should be of interest to all members; so let's have a good attendance.

The auditing committee met at the home of Mrs. Myrtle Bardsley on May 2.

The executive committee met last Tuesday at the home of Secretary Grace Young. This was the final meeting of the committee for this term. Refreshments were served.

Mrs. Anna Coleman is much better, but not yet able to be out of the house. Mary Coleman is also improving.

Mrs. Laurel L. Howell has recovered from pneumonia, but her husband's illness necessitated a trip to Oregon, where they are staying for a while.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry F. Young are taking their vacation from May 14 to May 27, inclusive. They will spend most of it painting and doing other needed chores on their cabin in Sharp Park. They plan to be at home to any friends, who can either motor down or come by bus, on the 14th, 20th and 21st of May. The address is 133 Carmel avenue—the white cabin with the cement driveway, between San Francisco boulevard and the county road.

Midge: "Jim's proposal was so sudden it made me jump." Madge: "At it?"

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W.L.B. Order Affecting Two Strikes of Musicians

Rejecting the plea of the American Federation of Musicians that it was not bound by the no-strike pledge, the National War Labor Board ordered James C. Petrillo of the union to end strikes at two mid-western radio stations.

Petrillo's case was presented by Joseph A. Padway, the union's attorney, who also is general counsel of the A.F.L., at a hearing on stoppages involving musicians at Station WJJD in Chicago and KSTP in Minneapolis.

Union Head Not Present

Padway said the Chicago stoppage was a strike but denied that the union was on strike in Minneapolis since the union was working for the same radio station at its St. Paul studios, although it was unwilling to work in the other twin city.

President Petrillo was not present at the hearing, but Padway assured the board that no effort was made to "flout" its authority since other officials were present with full power to act for the union.

Padway contended that the no-strike pledge did not cover the musicians' union because of the non-war nature of their activity, but agreed to accept a contrary ruling from the board. He also argued that the union was not covered by the Smith-Connally Anti-strike Act, but expressed a willingness to file a strike notice and resume the strike in 30 days in accordance with the law, if the board thought the step necessary.

In both disputes, Petrillo asked the stations to employ more musicians full time—in Chicago he asked that the number of full-time musicians be increased from 10 to 20, unless the station agreed to grant other requested concessions; in Minneapolis he asked that the station agree to employ at least eight musicians for 22 hours a week at \$52.50 a week each.

Provisions of Order

The board's order directed the union to resume working under pre-strike working conditions with the understanding that the Sixth Regional War Labor Board meeting in Chicago would make any adjustment retroactive to the February 15 expiration date of the union's Chicago contract and the March 15 expiration date of the Minneapolis contract.

How an order to employ a designated minimum number of men was to apply retroactively was left to the determination of the regional board. In resuming work in Minneapolis, the union was instructed to permit the station to use music piped in from local hotels by "remote control," a practice which it stopped at the outset of the strike.

"The workers are the saviors of society, the redeemers of the race."—Eugene V. Debs.

ASSEMBLY LINE FOR PLANES

Consolidated Vultee, at San Diego, says it has the first continuously moving assembly line for planes. Bombers on it travel down one side of the plant and back the other side on small rail cars while workers make their installations as they ride. The cars are coupled together in trains pulled by draglines.

ASK FOR ABSENTEE BALLOTS

More than 4000 San Francisco men and women in the armed forces had applied, early this week, for absentee ballots to vote at next Tuesday's primary election, it was announced by Registrar Cameron King. Approximately 1000 other citizens had made similar applications. Thursday was the deadline to ask for the absentee ballots.

RED CROSS NUTRITION CLASS

Classes in a new series in Red Cross standard nutrition training are scheduled to start next Monday, May 15, sponsored jointly by the agency with the Board of Education. The sessions will meet twice weekly, on Monday and Wednesday, from 7 to 9:15 p. m. at Commerce High School. Registration may be made at Commerce High School, or at the Red Cross Food Conservation center, 437 Sutter street (Yukon 1592).

Urges Support for Gaffney

A final reminder to all members of organized labor who vote in the Twenty-sixth District of San Francisco to cast their ballots for the re-election of Assemblyman Edward M. Gaffney was given this week by Public Utilities Commissioner Dan Del Carlo, who also is the well known business representative of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council.

Assemblyman Gaffney, it is pointed out, was co-author of two of the three labor bills which were passed in the last session of the Legislature; also, that he led the fight to defeat the two anti-labor unemployment insurance bills, one of which would have removed 500,000 workers from unemployment benefits. Attacks on the window washers' safety law, which he originally introduced, were fought by Assemblyman Gaffney.

Because of this excellent pro-labor record Gaffney has been endorsed by all branches of organized labor. He is a member of Painters' Union No. 19.

Political Advertisement

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Another setback for the officers of the "Mailers' International Union." They petitioned the executive council of the American Federation of Labor for a charter. Terming the "M.I.U." as "secessionists from the I.T.U." the A.F.L. council denied them a charter.

The decision of the council is to be highly commended. It's just another instance of "foresight" displayed by the officers of the M.T.D.U. and "M.I.U." (they are all the same clique). After having accused a prominent member of the executive council of the A.F.L., Daniel J. Tobin, international president of the powerful Brotherhood of Teamsters, of violation of contract, and refusing to mail the May issue of the Teamsters' monthly journal, by order of W. C. Weaver, president of Indianapolis Mailers' Union (also secretary of M.T.D.U. and "M.I.U."), a three-way job-holder, those officers certainly had a gall to petition the executive council of the A.F.L. for a charter; and, moreover, on the eve of the holding of an I.T.U. referendum proposing reaffiliation with the A.F.L.

As regards the "M.I.U." affiliation with an international body, it stands today in about the same predicament as that of "a man without a country." The real weakness of the "M.I.U." regime is inherent within itself. The trend of the times is decidedly against the policy of a few hundred blind mailers, led by blind, inept, "self-sacrificing" politicians, on the fantastic road of an "M.I.U."

From Los Angeles *Citizen* we learn that Mayor Bowron has appointed Secretary W. J. Bassett of the Central Labor Council to the War Council's Advisory Labor Board. Also that Johnny Breslin, of Los Angeles Mailers' Union, was elected president of the Allied Printing Trades Council.

FOR CANADIAN CIVIL WORKERS

Wartime working conditions for Canadian government workers may soon be discarded. The Government now is reported to be considering the shortening of civil service working hours from seven and one-half to six and one-half hours daily. It is the expressed belief that this action, much talked about last year, will become a reality this summer.

Judge Michelsen's opponent, if re-elected, would be almost 80 years old at the end of his term. The law provides that Judge Michelsen's opponent can retire, even if defeated, on a life pension of \$5000 per year, without any cost to the taxpayers. Powerful groups in San Francisco urge the election of Judge Michelsen on a record of constructive accomplishment and humane law enforcement.



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S. F. Labor Council

Secretary's Office and Headquarters:
Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street (Room 214)
Headquarters Phone Market 6304

The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, May 5, 1944.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by Vice-President Haggerty.

Roll Call of Officers—All present except President Shelley, who was excused.

Approval of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Credentials—None.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday, May 5.) Committee present, but since no applicants appeared no meeting was held.

Communications—**Filed:** From Congressman Welch inclosing copy of letter from the First Assistant Postmaster General relative to the use of enlisted personnel of the Army and Navy in the San Francisco post office; also a letter acknowledging receipt of our letter of April 24 and resolution regarding the so-called cabaret tax. The following acknowledged receipt of our letter of April 21 urging the passage of Senate Bill 1823: U. S. Senators Downey and Johnson, Representatives Rolph and Welch. Molly Minudri, secretary, Council of Municipal Employees, announcing a special meeting for Tuesday, May 9, 1944, at 8 p. m. at Druids hall, 44 Page street, of all interested groups regarding a situation developing in the San Francisco Board of Education, wherein the rights of all non-certified civil service employees are being threatened. Minutes of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council dated April 20. Communication from Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, asking that the Council correspond with the State Federation of Labor to ask that they go on the air against the "Right of Employment" measure. Col. C. C. Harshman, chief, Labor Branch Office of the Commanding General, Ninth Service Command, Fort Douglas, Utah, inviting representatives of the Council and all its affiliated unions to an advance showing of the new Army films, to be held at the post theater, Presidio of San Francisco, on Thursday, May 4, 1944, at 2 p. m. I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer, Union Label Trades Department, A.F.L. Building, Washington, D. C., announcing that the American Federation of Labor is offering \$700 in War Bonds and Stamps to be given as prizes for the best recipe of

the principal dish of the main meal and menus for all three daily meals; full particulars may be obtained by writing direct. Bevins Austin, campaign director, American National Red Cross, acknowledging our check covering contributions. Weekly News Letters from the California State Federation of Labor, dated April 26 and May 3.

Bills were presented, approved by the trustees, and ordered paid.

Donations: To American Red Cross—Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921, \$900 (approximately another \$150 will be received and will be forwarded to the Council at a later date); Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, \$215.67 (April contribution). To San Francisco War Chest—Cooks No. 44, \$945.50 (their fifth contribution to the War Chest, making a total of \$4878.56); Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, \$431.33.

Referred to the LABOR CLARION: Communication from William Green, president, and George Meany, secretary-treasurer, American Federation of Labor, with regard to the filing of financial returns by labor unions to the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Communication from Mathew O. Tobriner, inclosing copy of brief filed on behalf of the San Francisco Labor Council and Joint Council of Teamsters No. 7 in regard to the ordinance enacted at Redding, Calif., which requires that any organizer who solicits members of an organization which requires the payment of dues shall secure a license from the City Council.

Request Complied With: Chester R. MacPhee, chairman, American Citizenship Week Committee, asking that we participate in the observance of Citizenship Week. Motion to comply with the request; carried.

Referred to the Executive Committee: Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders requesting strike sanction against Blum's Confectionery, at Polk and California streets.

Reports of Unions—Lumber Clerks No. 2559—Reported that they have received a 5-cent-per-hour increase; expressed their gratitude to those who assisted their organization in getting the increase. Federation of Teachers No. 61—Reported that through the assistance of Brothers Shelley and Murphy, who appeared before the Board of Education last Tuesday, the teachers received an increase of 8 cents for this year; thanked the officers of the Council for their assistance in this matter. Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921—Reported that they have received approval from the War Labor Board granting \$1.25 per week differential wage scale; this is the first time they have been able to get differential of pay for night work.

Receipts, \$3882.50; **expenses,** \$321.52.

Meeting adjourned at 8:40 p. m.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.
Becker Distributing Company.
Bruener, John, Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of Saturday Evening Post, Ladies' Home Journal, Country Gentleman.

Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.)

Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattem, 1453 Mission.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and working men's clothing.
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co., Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.

Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

Sherwin-William Paint Company.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.

Time and Life (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).

Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Val Vita Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.

All non-union independent taxicabs.

Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.

Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.

Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

A.C.L.U. Supports Appeal In Oklahoma Torture Case

The appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court of W. D. Lyons, a negro convicted in Oklahoma of a triple murder in January 1940, was backed by an American Civil Liberties Union brief asking a reversal of the conviction on the grounds that it was obtained by a forced confession. The appeal was taken after the Oklahoma Criminal Court of Appeals sustained the negro farmhand's conviction in a lower court. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People conducted the defense, with assistance by the A.C.L.U.

Circumstances of Case

The union's brief charges that the 22-year-old negro was convicted on a second confession which should have been ruled out "for the same reasons which vitiated the first," obtained under similar circumstances. The trial judge had refused to admit the first confession, finding "that the defendant may have been frightened into making the confession . . . by long hours of questioning and placing of bones of the purported bodies of the deceased persons on his lap during the questioning."

The brief declared the defendant testified that after his arrest he was beaten, "his hands tied behind him with his own belt; he was knocked down and kicked by the officer; he was struck across the head with a piece of one-inch board; he was told that he was going" to be burned, killed by degrees if he failed to confess. "His head was bumped against a tree; he was hit in the mouth with the jailhouse keys; he was beaten with fists; kicked in the stomach and ribs; his eye was blackened and closed; scalp 'busted'; face swollen."

"Mistaken Notion"

Twelve days later, after a night-long beating, the original confession was obtained after a pan of bones had been placed in the defendant's lap as he sat handcuffed to a chair. The second confession, the brief asserted, was obtained several hours later and admitted "in the mistaken notion that it was given several days" later.

The union, charging that the negro "was convicted of murder on a record bare of any evidence against him except an alleged confession," asked the Supreme Court to "place its stamp of stern disapproval upon any such stratagem used by public officials to ensnare the ignorant and the helpless."

CHINESE BEGINS APPRENTICESHIP

Hong Ging Louie, 30, a native of New York City, is the first apprentice of Chinese parentage to be registered with the New York State Apprenticeship Council. Louie is a machinist apprentice, and starts in at a wage of 40 cents an hour, to be increased 3 cents an hour each three-month period until at the conclusion of his training he will be receiving 85 cents an hour.

VOTE!—State Primary Election, Next Tuesday!

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Labor Council, Teamsters File Brief in Court Case

On behalf of the San Francisco Labor Council and San Francisco Joint Council of Teamsters No. 7, Attorney Mathew O. Tobriner has filed a brief with the Supreme Court of California relating to the ordinance enacted at Redding, which measure requires that any organizer who solicits members for an organization that receives payment of dues shall secure a license from the City Council. On an application for a writ of habeas corpus, the case is now in the Supreme Court, following a ruling in the District Court upholding the ordinance.

License from City Council

Under the measure the license is to be granted only if the City Council determines that the applicant is of good moral character and is not likely to use "intimidation" or "corrupt" means in his organizational work. The general effect of the ordinance is to compel every labor organizer to secure a license from the City Council, which body could arbitrarily and capriciously refuse it.

The brief filed by Attorney Tobriner joins with that of the State Federation of Labor in asking the Supreme Court for a hearing. The brief attacks the ruling of the District Court, which court, Mr. Tobriner explains, went so far as to hold the ordinance was constitutional because the State could properly prohibit a labor organization from soliciting as a member, through "economic, moral, social, or any type of compulsion" any person "against his will."

It is declared that the effect of this ruling would be to outlaw the union shop, the secondary boycott, the peaceful picket line, and all the other means used by union labor to induce membership by "economic, moral, social," or other such "compulsion."

In the brief filed with the Supreme Court it is pointed out that the Labor Council and the Joint Council of Teamsters represent a numerical membership in this area which prompts them to ask the court for a hearing, in that vital interests of this membership are affected. In the course of the brief it also is stated:

Excerpts from Argument

"* * * the District Court's concept rests upon a complete confusion between the 'coercion' which, as a term of art in the law, condemns illegal acts, and the economic, moral or social pressures which are the very life-blood of our competitive capitalistic system.

"To conceive of such pressure as illegal or coercive in the unlawful sense, is to convert our economic system into a structure of illegality. There is hardly a single business transaction which is free of economic, moral or social pressure. Every contract consummated is the crystallization of competing economic pressures. Our whole system rests upon the concept that it is the inter-play of these various compulsions which will lead to the result most closely approximated to the public interest.

"It is utterly absurd to hold that in any case in which a person was induced or 'coerced' to enter into a transaction or to join an organization by reason of these pressures, he would be acting 'against his will' and therefore deprived of his inalienable right. Such a ruling is nothing more than an outlawry of our entire economic system."

Further along in the brief submitted in behalf of

the Labor Council and the Joint Council of Teamsters it is pointed out as follows:

"* * * we submit to this Honorable Court that the attempted restriction upon the solicitation of members for labor unions is a denial of the inalienable rights of such citizens. If such citizens, in their desire to extend the membership of their organizations, employ persons to solicit membership, the act of solicitation consists of persuading some one to join the organization. The solicitation is, of course, an exercise of speech. There is now thrown about that area of persuasion the unrestricted power to narrow it or even destroy it. The subjection of solicitors of labor unions, political parties, benevolent societies or religious institutions to the uncontrolled caprice of a governing body could as effectively destroy the rights upon which those institutions rest as would the direct prohibition of them. The rights of free speech or worship would be empty if they could be harnessed to the selection by a City Council of the persons who alone could solicit their exercise."

Support the Firemen's Amendments

San Francisco, due to its position as the key city of the Pacific area in all forms of war production, must keep her experienced city firemen on the job.

To accomplish this purpose organized labor is asking for a "YES" vote on Charter Amendments Nos. 4 and 5, which will guarantee our firemen an increase in salary, limited to the duration of the war and six months thereafter; thereby, in a small way helping to alleviate their economic problems, and which will give them a wage comparable to that already established by most industries.

It is a declared fact that there is a serious manpower shortage in the Fire Department. And it has been found, too, that the hiring of temporary men who have no civil service standing does not wholly solve the problem. These temporary men find that there is more to a fireman's job than riding fire apparatus. They realize that the hours are long and the risks are great, where, in comparison, outside employment offers them higher wages and shorter hours with little or no risks.

A.F.L. War Aid Projects for 1944

Wartime emergency needs of every description, from truck-garden seeds for underfed British workers to milk and medicines for the child victims of Indian famine, are covered in American labor's 1944 relief program for Great Britain, to be administered by the British War Relief Society with the aid of contributions from the Labor League for Human Rights, official relief arm of the American Federation of Labor, according to a comprehensive report recently received by Matthew Woll, president of the League.

Disbursements under this fund, in which the C.I.O. also participates, will total \$525,000 for the first nine months of 1944, which is at the rate of \$700,000 for the full year. Of this amount, it is planned to use \$82,500 for special relief in Palestine, a minimum of \$75,000 for India, and the balance to finance projects in the British Isles.

VOTE!—State Primary Election, Next Tuesday!

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Union Public Accountant

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MA. 6260

Oil Company Optimistic on Post-War Job Prospects

A bright outlook for employment in the oil industry in the post-war period is taken by the big Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., in its annual report to employees.

Among the reasons for the company's optimism, it cites greater demands for gasoline, house-heating oil and industrial fuel oil and many new uses for petroleum specialties.

"Our surveys of what we can provide in the way of jobs indicate," the company says, "that we shall have available as many jobs as before the war and in some departments and areas we shall have more. We hope that all our employees on military leave will return and seek employment with us, and we are prepared to offer each of them a job immediately!" The company has 4895 regular employees in the armed services.

CATHOLIC TRADE UNIONISTS' EVENT

The San Francisco and East Bay chapters of the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists plan a day of recollection for members and friends. It will be held on May 14, at the Apostleship of the Sea, Harrison and Fremont streets, San Francisco. Mass will be offered at 9 o'clock and the exercises of the day will conclude at 4 o'clock. Breakfast and lunch will be served. The speakers will be the Rev. Fathers Donohoe, Breen, Cronin and Manier. All Catholic members of labor unions are invited to attend.

VACATION CAMPING GROUND

Whitaker Forest will be open to the public as a camping ground as usual this summer, according to James H. Corley, comptroller of the University of California, which owns the property. The forest is in the mountains of eastern Tulare county on the road to Big Meadows, and ten miles from Badger. It lies in the Big Tree country about midway between the Sequoia and General Grant national parks, and within a mile of Redwood Bowl, said to contain the densest stand of big trees in existence.



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Planning Jobs for Those Displaced by "Cutbacks"

Faced with the probability that unemployment situations will develop as changes in plans for production of war munitions result in labor layoffs, the War Manpower Commission has outlined to its field representatives steps that should be taken to effect an orderly shift of workers to new jobs.

The plan is based on an agreement with the Army and Navy and other procurement agencies that the War Manpower Commission will be kept advised as to when production adjustments are to be made and the number of workers to be affected.

This information is to be sent to the field representatives who are under instructions to consult with local unions and management in finding new jobs for displaced workers.

McNutt's Views

Paul V. McNutt, W.M.C. chairman, said the setting up of nation-wide procedures for handling unemployment resulting from "cutbacks" is not based on fear that the country will be faced with a big unemployment problem. Rather, he said, it should be regarded as a move to guarantee the most effective use of displaced manpower.

He added that while situations have developed that have been of great concern locally, there still prevails a national over-all need for manpower that will make possible the quick absorption of all displaced workers who are willing to go to new jobs unless the number grows far greater than is now anticipated.

So far, the major adjustments have been in ammunition plants, although changes also have taken place in a few other industries, including aircraft and industrial chemicals.

The only communities where the volume of layoffs resulting from cutbacks is large enough to be of concern to the commission are St. Louis, Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Situation in Two Areas

In St. Louis, adjustments in five major plants resulted in a decline of 57,334 in employment between November 1943 and March 1944. Approximately 20 per cent of the affected workers were employed in an aircraft plant. The others were working in ammunition factories.

In Minneapolis and St. Paul, production adjustments in ammunition plants resulted in the laying off of 14,900 workers between August and March. More than half of these were women. Additional needs of some of the large firms in the area, together with replacements, have absorbed a large number of the unemployed.

In both of these areas, McNutt explained, the problem of getting the men into new jobs was solved easily. He said that they had, in fact, proved to be a pool of labor to which other industries turned gratefully for additional workers.

The women, too, were easily placed when they were willing to shift to new jobs. Where such layoffs occur, the difficulty is in inducing women to leave their homes for new fields. In many cases such a move is impracticable because of household duties.

The best way to freeze American standards is to buy union-made goods and to use union services.

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FORD IN BRITISH UNION PACT

The Ford Motor Company has reached an agreement with Britain's trade union movement to co-operate in maintaining the best possible conditions for workers, it was announced in a joint statement by the Ford company and the Trades Union Congress. Trade union leaders, the statement added, recognized that the Ford company has, by its example, played a leading part in advancing the status of all workers and that Ford working conditions are good.

CLOTHING DRIVE FOR RUSSIANS

Families of San Francisco will be asked to share their clothing with the people of war-torn Russia, it is announced by City Controller Harold J. Boyd, newly appointed chairman of a Russian War Relief clothing drive to be held from May 28th to June 3. Unions, churches, business firms and neighborhood groups are being asked to co-operate in the drive and in the establishment of collection depots. It is stated that the bulk of the population in the recaptured cities and villages of Russia has been reduced to a state of utter destitution. Any wearable clothing will be welcomed, with women's and children's garments particularly desirable.

A.F.L. Council's Position on Montgomery Ward Case

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, last week, made known its position in the Montgomery Ward case, declaring its support of the decision of the War Labor Board.

The council said in a formal statement it "regards the maintenance of the integrity, the authority, and the functional processes of the War Labor Board as of supreme importance. This is the basic issue involved in the Montgomery Ward Company case.

"Regardless of the particular circumstances or the type of union involved in the controversy with the Montgomery Ward Company, the executive council is primarily concerned with upholding the power and authority of the War Labor Board."

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